LONDON, Priday, Aug. 17. 1855.

The day of St. Napoleon brought 'ac glorious news of the destruction of Swes org, of course with some Partar exeggeration, which were suf-Selent to drive the serious English nation quite med. The telegraphic bulletins are sober enough. and the fact that there were scarcely any casualties on board the allied fleet sufficiently proves that though the damage inflicted by the bombardment on the town of Sweaborg must have been considerable, and the exploded souder wagarine may have seriously shaken some per-Siene of the fortifications, the capture of Sweaberg has not been achieved. The details of the action may arrive at l'aris and London any moment. They will probably be published for the gratification of the Parisians during the triumphase procession of the Queen from the Strasberg Railway terminus to the Tuileries. So ne few days more will out us in possession of the Bussian butletin, and then only will it be possible to form a correct estimate of the success achieved and of the damage inflicted. Meantime England and France are in a state of frenzy. The French are shouting "Vire de gloire" (literally true), and believe already that the Crar, humbled and despairing, must new sue for peace on his knees before Victoris and Napoleon. Lord Palmerston's underbings, who were lately resected on their taking office-viz., Mr. Lowe of Kidderminster and of The Times office, and Mr. F. Cowper, Lord Palmerston's stepson-are in the meantime seanding the war-trumpet, and bragging about the energy of the Government and the vigor with which they are carrying on the war; while Austria is again trying to entice the Western Powers into new conferences. Francis Joseph, acting as the tool of the Czar, is quite aware that the present moment is not favorable to a senewal of such negotiations as have already ex-· tinguished the reputation of two great statesmen, Lord John Russell and Drouyn de l'Huys. Still the campaign in the Crimes must come to a stop in a few months on account of the rigor of the climate, and the second half of November and the end of the year may find the Allies more pliable than they are now. The peace party at heast, put their faith in the discontent which cooper or later must result from the increasing taxation, and believe that one more such success se the bombardment of Sweaborg-which after all may turn out to be only the counterpart of last year's bombardment of Odessa-may estisty the "honor of the armies" and lead without delay to a peace with Russia on the basis of the four points.

The Empress Eugenie is said to be in the family way. Should this really be the case, then the Liberalism and Republicanism of Prince Napoleon will soon know no bounds. It is even said that the Emperor Napoleon intends to repeal the Salie law and to establish the female succession, should the Empress have a daughter instead of a son, in order to destroy the hopes of his cousin, the "Prince of the Mountain." Though there is no open feua in the Imperial family, still the relations between the Palais Royal and the Tuileries are as cool as they were when those palaces were inhabited by the younger and elder branches of the Bourbons; and Prince Napoleon is just the man to act the part either of Egalité or of Louis Philippe against his cousin. While opposition has entered into the family relations of the specessful Bonspartes, the exiled Bourbons have succeeded in completing the "fusion" of their interests. Even the Duchess of Orleans has at last made her submission to the Pretender, the Count of Chambord, and acknowledged him as the head of the family. The split has ceased to exist; but the French nation does not care about them at the present moment, though nobody can say a restoration will always remain impossible.

The health of the Pope is declining; he himself expresses doubts whether he will live to see another anniversary of his election, and speculation is already rife about his successor. Cardinal Antonelli would, of course, be the candidate of the absolutist powers. Strange prophecies are alive in Italy about some great catastrophe impending, and Capuchians and Jesuits are making use of the superstition of the lewer classes, and preaching penance and submission to the assembled people in the streets. England and France have sent some strong remonstrances to the King of Naples against his partiality for Russia and his undisguised ill-will against the Western League. The English Commissariat, for instance, having contracted with the bakers of Naples for the biscuit required by the Crimean army, King Bemba at once prohibited the manufacture of biscuit in his capital. These things give hope to the Liberal party in Italy. Radetzky feels very measy about Lombardy, and reenforcements daily arrive at Verona and Mantus, but always in small parties, so as not to arouse the suspicions of France and Sardinia. A. P. C.

AMERICAN TEIUMPHS AT THE FRENCH EXHIBITION.

PARIS, Thursday, Aug. 16, 1855.

As the juries of the Exhibition approach the end of their labors the triumphs of American genius become apparent. The great trial of agricultural implements at La Trappes day befere yesterday was sufficiently glorious in its results to establish of itself a high rank for American genius at the Great Exhibition. No event connected with the Exhibition has occurred since the commencement which has attracted anything like the attention that this did; it was in fact the great event of the Exhibition, and no better evidence of this is wanted than the fact that the official journal, the Moniteur, of this morning, devotes two columns to a description of the day's proceedings and their results. The trial took place at La Trappes, on the

farm of M. Dailly, Postmaster-General of France, thirty miles from Paris, on the line of the railroad, which extends beyond Versailles and St. Cyr. M. Dailly is a member of the Jury on Agriculture, and placed his farm, much to his own inconvenience, at the disposal of the Commission for these experiments. The farm is a very extensive and very beautiful one, is almost perfectly level over an open space of two miles square, and off-red superior advantages for the trial, before a large concourse, of the various agricultural machines. Several trials and already taken place before the Agricultural Jury and a conceurse composed of agricultural

schools and the neighboring farmers, in which the American machines, few as they were in number, had carried off all the honors and had thus created for themselves a reputation which brought spectators to the last trial from a distance of two to three hundred miles; but the Prince Napoleen, the President of the Imperial Commission and President of the International Juries, who is now devoting two hours daily to a personal inspection, in company with the jurymen of each class, of the various classes of products in the Exhibition, had not yet seen the sgricultural implements of the Exhibition in operation, and he therefore ordered the final triel which has just taken place, and invited to it all the jurymen, commissioners, and other officers of the Exhibition, and a large number of public dignitaries. The news soon gained great publicity, and when the day of trial arrived the railroad company had not made preparations for the transportation of more than one half the number of persons who presented themselves. The list of names of distinguished men who were present occupies half a column of the Moniteur; smong them are the following : The Minister of Agriculture, Commerce and Public Works, M. Drouyn de l'Huye, late Minister of Foreign Affairs; Gen. Morin; M. Emile de Girardin; M. Bixio, and others. Nine Arab chiefs of distinction, all tall, fine looking men, were present and took much interest in the experiments. Among the Americans, who were present in considerable numbers, were Mr. Filimore, late President of the United States; Mr. Corcoran, the banker, who accompanies Mr. F. in his travels; Mr. Toombe, Senator of Georgia; Mr. Harrington, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury under Mr. Corwin; several members of Congress, and the following jurymen and commissioners from the United States : Mr. Fleischmann, juryman on the 7th class, New-York; Col. Coxe, juryman en the 2d class, Alabama; Mr. Valentine, commissioner from Mussachusetts; Mr. Gilman, Connecticut; Mr. Le Vert, Alabama; Hon. Mr. Elliott, South Carolina: Dr. Johnston, Ohio.

The train which conveyed the Prince Napoleen and suite arrived on the ground at half past 10, and the experiments commenced at once. A whole regiment of soldiers was required to maintain the lines around the fields where the experiments were made, and no one was permitted to enter the field to follow closely the experiments but the Prince Napoleon and the Jurymen and Commissioners. The programme embraced what is in France the entire series of agricultural operations. Drainage, tillage, diverse preparations of ground, threshing, sowing, weeding, reaping, mowing, and hay-scattering and gathering. A large number of implements were on the ground for the minor operations, and in these the English carried off at least twothirds of the honors against all the rest on the ground. But the great interest of the occasion attached to the respers, mowers and thrashers, and in these contests the American machines were so far superior to all others that the struggle was confined to themselves. There were in fact but four machines of any kind on the ground manufactured in the United States, and these were the reapers and mowers of McCormick, Manney, and Wright, and the thrashing machine of Pitts of Buffalo.

The thrashers were tried before the mowers and reapers. Six men were set to thrashing with flails at the same moment that the different machines commenced operations, and the following were the results of half an hour's

۹	94 E :
	Six thrashers with flails 60 litres of Wheat.
	Pitt's American Thrasher
	Clayton's English Thrasher 410 litres of Wheat.
	Unnoit's French Thresher 250 litres of Wheat.
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In regard to Pitt's machine, the Moniteur says: "Pitt's machine has therefore gained the honors of e day. This machine literally devours the sheaves of the day. This machine literally devours the sheaves of wheat; the eye cannot follow the work which is effected between the entrance of the sheaves and the end of the operation. It is one of the greatest results which it is possible to obtain. The impression which this spectacle produced upon the Arab Chiefs was pro-

The Moniteur might have added that the effect who returned twice to the machine, and declared that it was "frightful to look at!" as it must have been to all those who never before eaw a genuine, fast American thrasher.

The machine of Dunoir is used almost exclusively in France, but already the demand for the Buffalo machine is so great that without doubt it will supersede all others.

After partaking of a bountiful breakfast, which was offered to the Prince and the Jurymen by the Prefect of the Department and M. Dailly, the owner of the farm, all parties repaired to the field of wheat, where the reapers were already in place, awaiting the company and the roll of the drum to start off. The reaping was the great feature of the day, and so great were the crowd and the exeltement that the soldiers found themselves unable to maintain perfectly the lines which were formed around the field. There were seven respers on the ground-three American, two English and two French-but all more or less modifications of Mc-Cormick's original invention; and the field had been divided into seven equal portions, each portion containing, as well as my unpractised eye could estimate, slightly more than an acre of wheat. The wheat stood heavy on the ground and was at least one-fourth fallen. At the tap of the drum the machines all started off together, Mc-Cormick's rapidly taking the lead, a position which it maintained to the end, performing its task in ten minutes and a third. Manney came out in sixteen minutes, and Wright (the Hussey machine) in eighteen minutes. The others varied in their time from half an hour to an hour and a half-but I believe an English machine, which did not work well from the start, left the field without accomplishing its task. After the three American machines the first one out was Cournier's (French) machine, which was drawn by one horse, and which was much admixed for the beauty and regu-

larity of its movements. The excitement during the contest could only be compared to an animated borse race. The Americans were collected principally in the neighborhood of the McCormick machine, and at each turn cheered on McKenzie, the able agent who conducted it. In this group the line form of Mr. Fillmore, who had elimbed on tra shock of fallen wheat, was consp agons, and he was any man on the ground. The machine of Ma-Cormick had never, within the knowledge of McKengle, out so fast as on that accession. The machine was drawn by two large hurans to at accomplished the whole distance et a pour, halfwalk bull tred, which would have done bour miles and a half to the hour. Mckenes was asset; exhausted when the took was fluished, and do slaved he sould no! here gone excluse held

round. To see his long, brawny arms awinging in unison with the blades of the machine as he raked to one side the great masses of falling grain, was an exciting spectacle to all who saw it, and one not soon to be forgotten. At the end of the per'ormance he was loudly cheered, and the crowd, following Prince Napoleon, the Arabs, and the Jurymen, and regardless of the soldiers who threatened to use their bayonets but did not, rushed to the middle of the field to examine the conquering machine. The Prince, the Arabs, the Jurymen, and the Americans crowded around the modest McKenzie and compliment d him warmly for the great fest which he had just performed, and the conductor placing French and American flags on the machine, it was escorted from the field in the midst of dense crowd of admiring people.

These seven reaping machines were then a !justed for grass and put into a field of lazernea kind of grass which resembles clover in appearance and is very valuable for feeding purposes. Here again the three American machines came out first, McKenzie in the lead. The performance in grass, however, was not so perfect as could have been desired, from the fact that the machines for scattering and gathering were allowed to start in immediately after the mowers, and thus created confusion and imperfection of work, by throwing the cut on to the uncut grass. The mowers were thus cheked and made to skip. In the gatherers and scatterers the English machines held the superiority.

Thus terminated a day which has added great luster to American inventive genius, and it is gratifying to know that the championship on the occasion was frankly and cordially acknowledged. There were other inventions for reaping at the Exhibition, and great boasting had been made about the vast superiority over all others of a recent French invention, but after the American machines were first seen in motion, only four inventors of all those represented at the Exhibition were found bold enough to enter into competition, and these are now so completely vanquished that their patents will possess no value.

A decision which has just been made in favor of one of the two American pianos in the Exhibitien will, no doubt, astonish the French people more than the performances of the machines of which we have just been speaking. The French people, with their limited knowledge of the half civilized people of America, pretend to comprehend how it is possible for them to excel in the invention of such labor-saving machines as a sparse population and a scarcity of hands compel them to invent; but that America should send over here a piano which could take a premium over the three hundred fine French pianos in the Exhibition is a problem which they cannot understand. They imagined that they furnished the United States with nearly all the pianes they required, and that in consequence it was an industry not yet developed there, and that the people were not capable of excellence in that branch. No award of the juries therefore will be received with more surprise than this. I take this occasion to repeat what I have stated on a former occasion, that at the end, when the juries come to make their awards, the United States will, as at London, come off with honors of which they may well be proud.

Mr. Fillmore, with nineteen other American, was presented yesterday to the Emperor at the Tuileries, Mr. Mason having left his seabathing at Havre, at the request of Mr. Fillmere, to perform this daty. Mr. Fillimore was to have been favored with a private presentatien, and in consequence went in black coat, but by some unexplained accident was thrown among his countrymen who were in uniform, and he thus presented, in some respects, the least peticeable figure of the company.

The Grand Annual Fête passed off yesterday in a very mild way, the authorities having appropriated but a very small sum for that parpose. The only features of note were the Grand Reception at the Tuileries, the free representations at the Theaters, the open theater, the mats-de-cocagne, the balloon ascension on the esplanade of the Invalides, the illumination at night of the public buildings, and the fire at the Imperial Club. The public were disgasted with the authorities, and voted the whole affair

The preparations, however, for the Queen's visit are on the grandest scale, and the fetes which are to be given are promised to surpass in magnificence and costliness anything which the present generation has seen. The triumphal arches which are to be erected along the Boulevards are to be elaborately finished; and already the one which is to stand before our door bids fair to be a beautiful structure. The demand for windows is unlimited, and in some houses on the Boulevards large prices have been asked and given for seats. The reception of Queen Victoria in Paris will be much more briffiant than was that of the Emperor and Empress of France in London.

THE GLOOMY PROSPECT AT SEVASTOPOL.

Who has forgotten the calamities of the past Winwho has forgotten the calculate of the past where it is a war carried on over two seas and on two continerts events succeed quickly and impressions are easily effaced, but there are some passages in the history which are burnt into the minds of Englishmen for ever. The road from Balaklava, knee deep in mire, with weary, bollow-eyed men tolling up the ascent is dreary line; the soldar from the trenches, faint wit toll, devouring a portion of his raw ration before h desay line; the soldier from the trenches, faint with toil, devouring a portion of his raw ration before he sank down, overcome with sleep, to rest the few hours that were permitted him: Scatari, with its sights and sounces that froze the blood—these are dark renembrances, which mither the assurances of subsequent improvement nor the splender of military success has ever obliterated. Yet to the nation the recollection of these things has lately been rather the transpul regret felt for disasters which, whatever may have been their came, it is felt certain can never recur. Have not the indignation and pity of the people been fully round? Was not a Government ascrifices? Did not the valide, the set of the sneeds of enemies and the astonistional of its slope, exposed its wounds and weakness to the world, all that the cause of such a collapse should be accorded and a quick remedy applied? And has not a new and popular (lovernment tables that all has been removed; that it collamities of the Winter of 1955 are such as naturally assumpting a tennicing from prace to war, but can have by cour whose a nation is fully on barked in hostilities? The circumstances were as epitional, the situation was energy-clod, now we know what to beak for, and lows has the tom promited against ioral; the situation was encrypted; now we know what to look for, and have had tion to provide agains

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nays, or operations with Eupatoria as a base. With so vert an one-prize before us, it was the duty of Government to Plake avery preparation for the housing of the troops during the coming Winter, the perfect reconstruction of the read which presented such dismal eights during the three menths which succeeded lakes name, as different capable of a land traceport service, which should be effective in the worst of weather, and possess efficers capable of doing their duty unewed by the objurgations of the most loud as oken brighders. With regard to this last matter we will say no more at present; the Government may have done its best in the Primation of the Land Fransport Corps, though the opinion in camp is unfavorable even among the mem. opinion in camp is unfavorable even among the members of the body itself, but on other points the negligence is patent and the canger threatening. Will is believed that up to the present moment not an additional but has been erected for our greatly increases my! The few that were constructed last Spring re army ! main, and will be available, but the vast majority of the British troops is still under canvass. Can anything be imagined more likely to dishearten those who remember their past sufferings than the steady, dreary-looking forward to another round of long months, when to weariness, and possibly hunger, will be added the intelerable sense restion of never being dry? But where the veteran suffirm the recruit sickens and dies. We know our losses lest Winter. Yet then the British regiments were composed generally of men who had been sometime in the service: at any rate, they were not youths hastily levied to supply the wants of a destructive hastily levied to supply the wants of a destructive war. But of such youths the late crafts have been chiefly made up. They may become excellent solthere but they possess us ther the moral courage nor the bottly except to support great hardships, and the more pairs should be taken to lessen the sufferings of their first Winter compaign, lee the calamities of this second year be deeper than those that are past. As to the railway, the conception of which was so creditable, and which has really done much good ser-

ereditable, and which has really done much good service, the prespects are saything but brilliant. It is expected to sink bodily into the mud. The sleepers are laid on that deceifful soil which in dry weather is so hard as diffirm, and which a few hours of rain converts into a slush in which man and horse struggle in inextricable confusion. Early in July a warning was given. A day's wind and rain tore away the rails in several places, while in o hers the sleepers settled deep in the yielding mud. Traffic was suspended for several days. But dry weather returned, lepairs were made. days. But dry weather returned, repairs were and, till lately, all has gone on well. There has however been more rain, and now "the fun is" the trucks overturn in the mud caused by twent But dry weather returned, repairs were made hours wet weather. That the railway will be usuless as seen as the rainy season commeaces is the univer-sal opinion in the British army, and we see no reason to dissent from a judgment based on the facts we have Every motive, indeed, which can influence a general

severy motive, index, which are all induced a general and an army must now set on the alliest force before Sevastopol, and urge a speedy assault. We are in the middle of August; the rains may begin in October, and are sure to accompany the opening of the next nouth. Now, if the south side be not taken before the setting in of these rains, then all our batteries and trenches, saps, zigzags, sparsilels and approaches in all courses of one of the property of the setting in order to be setting to the setting and before a state of one of the setting to the setting and the state of one of the setting to the setting the setting the setting to the setting the settin advance of our old right and loft attacks must be abaddered, as they will be full of mud and water. Last Winter the Albes occu ded one slope, the Russians another; between there was a valley almost as imprasable as a gulf. During the Summer we have slowly won the valley, and all our advanced works are in its bed. But it can only be kept in Summer weather; as Winter sets in we must fall back on our old positions, and lose what has cost so many months of labor and so many thousands of valuable lives. The engineers who opened the campaign in April looked to the capture of the place before the waters which had just dried up from the face of the earth should again return to it; at d there is still time, though every passing day

In the allied army we believe despondency has no place, yet there can be no coubt that the kind of war-ture in which our officers and men have now been for for in which our officers and men have how been for so many months ergaged is not one calculated to raise the spin's and sup dy that excitement which is the principal chaim of a military career. A company is every second or third day marched down to the trenel's, where it remains for many hours exposed to unceasing danger from the enemy's shell, to watch for and avoid which constitutes the whole occupation of the soldier during his long vigil, unless perchance a sortic should rouse sim to a closer and more active conflict. This carried on week after week and month after morth gives the soldier a lesson of war in is most unattractive form. The result is a want, not of energy, nnattractive form. The result is a want, not of energy, not even of common cheerfulness, but of joyousness, and of all pleasurable interest in the work of the campaign. Anything like a reconnoissance of an expelition, such as tisat to Kerteh, at once restores the tone of those engaged in it; but in the body of the army there is a culiness which nothing but the prospect of some spirited enterprise can dissipate. Where young troops, such as those recently sent out, are engaged in operations which necessarily have a somewhat deoperations which necessarily have a somewhat de pressing influence on their minds it is the more im portent that they should not be exposed to unnecessary tarcehips, and we accordingly recommend to the immediate attention of the Government and the public the deficir cies which, if not remedied, will make the coming Winter as intolerable as the last.

MEXICO.

SANTA ANNA'S PREPARATIONS FOR

Mexico, Friday, Aug. 3, 1855.

Among the most prominent events which have occurred since my last dates, is the discovery in this city of what appears to have been a pretty formidable conspiracy for the turning out of Santa Anna from the position he usurped and has occupied for too long a time for the good of his country. This was first found out about the 24th ult., and for a long time previous papers full of disagregable and revolting truths, as well as threats, were constantly and privately circulated, to the great an. novance of Santa Anna and his partisans. One of the servants who distributed these papers, however, exposed the affair to the police, and immediately a number of arrests were made, and they now amount to over eighty individuals of the respectable class; among them there are also several employees of the Government. Although these papers were found, and many of those who received them arrested, the place where they were printed was still a secret; but further investiga-tions led to the discovery that it was the Convent of the Augustine Friare, and the Prior of that convent was the principal person concerned in the business. He made tis escape and has not been arrested, though the next one to him in office was taken up and is held in durance. These friars and active confederates here compose only a small part of those in the league against Santa Anna, and they only aim at his displahis partisans, who tremble in their shoes, have raised the hue and cry that he was to have been assassinated and this city delivered over to pillage, and the military tribunal is proceeding against the accused on this ground. The journals all being in Santa Anna's interest, cry out "no quarter to "those fellows:" and the Diario Official says in respect to them that "those who have boasted so themselves at the feet and implore the mercy of that tyrant whose life they wish to destroy, and whose blood they desire to shed. Clemency now on the part of his serene Highness would be debility. Clemency is extended only to those who how how to esteem it; when we treat of robbers who conspire against society, it ought to rise and repel them. What difference is there between these villains and the robbers who attack the dilligence! Clemency! Let the Govern-ment parden them and to morrow they will be more audacious, more insolent and more perfidions : where there is no dignity in man we should The other papers of the same clique say "they

" here called for blood and now they shall have it." To show you the state of excitement caused by the long and repeated acts of oppression in the besome of these terbearing people I subjoin a paragraph

of these forbeating people I attend a paragraph from our revolutionary publications.

Maximal the moment of ven-came has arrived; the trans who from the phonorie of his power manife the purple entroping them with the paraphernalis of the magnificant must full batter! in bland becomes the respect energing them with the paraphormalls of his magnificance must full builded in blend becomes the definition of the same poster. It is conserve that his later man countries, the third his later man countries, the the analysis of the transfer of the the analysis of the transfer of the transfe

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of the nation.
Mrs. Santa Anna left this city in company with her mother, Vidal, the new Minister of Mexico to Washington, and others, in the diligence for Vera Cruz, on Hunday last, 29th July, from which port she will embark for the United States, via Havana, in an English steamer, if she can get there. This, in connection with the fact that danta Anna has a nt all his valuables and much money by the con ducta for Vera Cruz, to be sent in some steamer; his taking possession of the road to that place with some of his best troops, and also with the fact that two Government steamers are held in constant readiness to leave at a moment's notice at the Island of Sacrificies, shows, if anything can show, that Santa Anna himself is making ready

for a run. Piplomatic relations have not been restored between our Government and this, except it may have been done secretly, and this may or may not be so, for our Minister has continued to keep up bis interviews with Santa Anna in person, and has endeavered to initiate an affair, as I was told by one who had it from the Minister which to put a few more millions of Uncle Sam's money in his purse-that is by a new treaty for some more barren land in Sonora. According to this, the line is to come still further south, so as to include a sesport on the Gulf of California, which was stipulated for in the Mesilla Valley treaty; but this was objected to by Mexico, and therefore blotted out before the ratification of that treaty.

It is also currently reported here among the cognoscenti that Mr. Alexander Atocha is a secret agent of the United States, or rather of the Presient, sent out here for the express object of purchasing the Provinces of Yucatan and Sonora be er either one of them, as circumstances may dictate. I understand also that Mr. Atocha has power to offer to Santa Anna, who by the way is the besom friend of Mr. Atocha, the sum of fifty millions of dellars for the said Provinces. This will be a stupendous purchase if consummated, and there is no doubt it will be if Santa Anna can keep on his leg long enough to clinch the bargain. Now this being a good fat job for all the fine fellows concerned in this business, no doubt there appears to be a prospect of a blow-up among them about it; because each party asserts that the other had no instructions to treat upon the subject with Santa Anna. For my own part I have not heard positively as to whether either party has instruc-Mr. Atocha assures us that General Gadsden has none, and laughs heartily at the idea of his making a treaty for land. This is all I have learned of this matter, but it will suffice to put you on the qui vice. If the purchase be made all the bonest claims of our citizens against Mexico can be provided for, and perhaps some of the dis-

honest ones too.

P. S.-Sipce writing the above we hear for a certainty that Santa Anna is preparing to leave, and ere you get this he will be flying to "parts "unknown." This resolution of the Dictator to This resolution of the Dietator to be off was caused by the news which reached here yesterday, priscipally, and confirmed by everyody, that Guitian, with 800 men, has been completely routed after a severe action near the town of Saltillo, and that Woll has also been defeated. Gilisian escaped into Salvillo with only 17 men

A few days ago we had the news, which is confirmed also, that Commonfort, with 4,000 men, met the Government forces in a general engagement near the City of Guadalajara, (Jali-co,) and that the loss of the latter was over 1,000 men. the probability is that city is now occupied by Commonfort.

The conducts, having over \$1,500,000, which left here a few days ago- which money for the most part belongs to Santa Anna-arrived at Jalapa, and is there delayed on account of the road being eccupied by those who lately revolted at Orizaba. In consequence of this Mrs. Santa Anna is also de-layed at Puchla because she dare not venture to ontinue her journey.
All this bad news for his Serene Highness has

determined him to leave, and aside from sending out last night about 800 of his best troops to occupy the Vera Cruz road, he has relays of mules prepared, and it is expected from one day to another that he will be going, though he attempts to con-ceal his intention from the public, and is about to issue a circular "threatening with death" any one who shall dare to speak of his leaving the capital or who shall circulate the facts above related.

But I am assured he will try to make bis escape. The fact is, his going will be a blessing to Mexico and her people. His government has been a series of corruptions and disgusting frauds. He has had the full erjoyment of the most unlimited power; he has conferred the same on the Overnors of the Departments and Commanders-General; and instead of attempting to use them for the good of the country, it appears that all have been incited by a

desire of vengeance.

The aspirants, in chief, in this city for power, are General Vega, General Carrera, and Barranda, a lawyer of some considerable distinction. Vega is a Monarchist, Barranda and Carrera are Liberother revolutionary chiefs will also come in for their share.

THE RAILROAD CATASTROPHE.

INQUEST CONTINUED-SECOND DAY.

FRADAY, Aug. 31, 1854.
The Jury reassembled at the Lyceum at 9 Λ. Μ.
Mr. Hall, ore of the Jurymeo, said he regret of to
see a disposition evinced by some of the Jurymen to
hurry over the investigation. The public looked to
them for a thorough investigation into the causes of this calamity, and be for one was ready and willing to spend whatever time was necessary.

Samuel R Gummere of Burlington was brought up Samuel R. Gummere of Burlington was brought up a contrivert the statement of Dr. Heineken. He had not seen he acc dent, but affirmed that in diving down the read where Dr. Heineken was driving, for 140 paces before coming to the solkent for meeting the train of cars at the distance of 350 years if least from where the collision took place, and therefore that these londers could get have been on the train of 350 years if least from where the collision took place, and therefore that these londers could get have been on the train on as to easie the oblision without the most culpable carelessness on the part of the after unless the horses had becarbour away and entirely we could its control; and when within fifty yards of the crossing he cars must have been in sight, even if they were running at the rate of thirty miles an room, he had proof the distance in whive the track to the first buckers on the side next the alread show, and found that it was 160 paces; the encloser, it men, and conductors could have seen the horses and carriage if they had been on the lookout.

hey had been on the lookout.

Adam Price of Burlington, sworn-The cars were

should handled year, the train always blow in coming up; they did so on the day of the accident, but not in principle; they did so on the day of the accident, but not in principle; they did so on the day of the accident, but not in principle; they did so on the day of the accident, but not in principle; they did so a largest an extract a largest an extract a largest an extract a largest an extract the first and there.

Samuel Scott the first a two-Judged the train from New York was shout half a mile above them? I would not when they ment in a mile cities that of Hamile we'lch, they are head; intended to go had either to go on the turn-out or let them go in it; generally estands on the in the mile was head; it was there then; was looking out upon the road when we backed up; was looking stady down the train on the tent has a side of the engine; all the called the same to be continued to be a set from the moment they commissed that its under the same they had gone that the continuent because the day from a the only when they commissed they are backing to door not supplie they had gone of the continuent because the day from all the only when they have been been been done they had gone they have been been been done they had gone they have been been as the continuent they have also been heart that a fact of the continuents. on he could that, the easterned how the whitele when within our he washe of the cities reads.

For man of the Jury — The Jury will recollect that

to train belongs to the New Jersey Company and meetin Cam-e and Ambre Rathead Company. Wirnesson Carmet are from my position on the ongive whether the head-once is in his playerer and I think the localization said his and the convince and gave the a arm, "Is nonce in Morris Marker received to fine as each in consump head at the spend we were as though the drive was now thing, could have seen the convince if I had been booking out, had there become

If you had even the carriage and a signal had man player, and the so-groups had revened the engine at the are Pale, solitation come a puntion of the modified have been

Freezest Harry, of Adams a Express Company.

E. Processed Harvey, of Aslanta a Express County and the control of the control o

it is the centiment attered by the great, majority | the percent of viewing the greater where the Medent co

The Jr ry ressembled at 21 o'clock P. M.

The Jiry rease-indied at 21 o'clock P. M.

Sanniel S. Stryker of Trenton, N. J., where Was
on the train in the car read behind the way car market. Daafter, leaving Burlington recoilect the car being spend as
running backs; my impression is that it was a range
blew; it was very soon before the collision; thought a was for
the application of the brakes; there was each smooth
thought, perhaps, half a unique between the first translines
the cars and the crash; I saved invest by dropping dwalls
twent the state; do not think we wave going at all immoderate
spend; it was not a winnie after the blowing of the whate be
time the collision took place. e the collision took place. Elizur Walcott of Jacksonville, Ill., swom-Ar

the entire was not a relouse after the blowing of the whotle be tone the collision book place.

Elizar Walcott of Jacksonville, Ill., swon—An read-master en the Grat Western Rairoad, Ill.; was a the state of C?, havin my hand a time runde of all the relation in the United States, and was looking at its noticed that it is in a me into buildington on time; they remained beyond the in the United States, and was looking at its noticed that it is in a me into buildington on time; they remained beyond the supported out to see if anything was out of order, and heard was one say they were waiting for the New York Exposure them when the sain stated I observed by my watch that the time was flar if united the train to brake; noticed shoppased the train, and it immediately commenced backing; thought see unusual and mascountable that an express train should have true and an accountable that an express train should have the read on a staight track I saw another train supposed at once that was the New York Exposure was unusual and mascountable that an express train should have the read on the way on a single track, and leaving be traven two switches; remarked that we. No. I first class pas-ener train should have to be called to an account for this; I afterward leaved a time that was consistent with the regulations of the read, after backing some few minutes I felt a little say that was exposured to the capter before any of the other passenger that was accounted to the requirement of the read, after backing some few minutes I felt a little say that was exposured to the read was awayed the capter before any of the other passenger was the former backing the way on the read of the read, and in other than the capter backing the way on I have an image on the remaining on the ground my seat was the bidment seat but one; there were there can be seen to be able to such a far of the read, and in the sent is been any of the days to the way on I have an impression as not specify the way of the capter of any of the other passenger was the

in backing then in twice the speed in going forward; a backing train is comparatively heripless.

Mrs. Mary Cook (scendled)—for the purpose of making some explanations—thereof Dr. H-imitan's wife say she wis bed she had not bit home; this was inmediately after the accident; the said the was afined all the biance would be laid to them; the was the first new that saw whis had occurred after getting out of the carriage, and said; "see the distraction;" have we been the cause of all this?" the front curtain on the side of the carriage was up so that they could not help resing a good ways up the railroad; did not hear. Mrs. Heiniken say to the Dector that sho wished he had do so she wanted him to; heard the care country, but did not hear them blaw the whiste, or size the hell.

Morris Mixwell; I renide in Jersay City; I work there in the epot and sementimes, when any of the mom are sick I take the ir places; on in the employ or the New-Jersey Ralinad Company, was on the ten of clock train on Wedersday as the ward braken an; when on duty I shor stand in the brake house; it is on the firward end of the crace car; when the section in its on the firward end of the crace car; when the section includes the was to late to ring the bell; did not know of the accident he fore I saw the care breaking ap; saw on the sile of the take but did not see the carriage, saw the heads of the horses who over the center of the track; did not ring the bell from fight but did not see the carriage, saw the heads of the horses who over the center of the track; did not ring the bell from fight "Yaukee" was here on the rear car but cannot say as he was at his station; Yaukee is at Camden injured and confined to be did not see the carriage as we the heads of the horses who save the signar before reaching the cross road.

Q. 10 y duror—With, are your daties on that train!
A. To brake up and look out for obstructions on the road; has accurate the bell rope after leaving Camden; if any daty as brakening; has ethologic it may duty to look for obstructions; did not estantiate the bell rope after leaving Camden; if any day as parkening in the trace of the trace of the cross road was a character of the carriage approaching what wound you have done? A Rung the uell.

Q. What did you do wis to you saw the obstruction on the track? A. I tarreed the brake half way and then junged on the track? A. I tarreed the brake half way and then junged on the track? A. I tarreed the brake half way and then junged on the track? A. I tarreed the brake half way and then junged on the track? A. I tarreed the brake half way and then junged on the track? A. I tarreed the brake half way and then junged on the track? A. I tarreed the brake half way and then junged after the accident i examined and found the rope bone; and say have fee above the Morris Maxwell: Ironide in Jersay City: I work the

Q. Don't you consider it. a part of the bell-rose and keep it in order? A. I don't know he statis, I left my pea at the first intimation of danger did so that is, I left my pea at the first intimation of danger did so there have you must be the the them of danger did so there have you may be the them of the of them o

A letter was here received from Mr. R. S Howell of No. 167 Marketest. Philadelphia, stating that the body at the Lyccum is Mr. Edward Humpbries of Peorta. III. He is a drugaist, and was going to Boston to bry goods. Pack the body in the best manner and ship to Peorta, where all the expenses will be paid. I am recursion say this by a gent mean from that place. Acy, further information will be given by me. R. S. HOWELL at No. 147 Market-st., Philade phia.

that place. Acy further information will be given by use.

S. HOWELL at No. 187 Markets, Philade phis.

Charles Alcutt, sworn—I reside in Burling on; shift a laborer; was in a lot between the railroad, and the fiver road near by when the saciden; occurred; saw Dr. Hesdan's exists coming down the track; was the nearest to the fiver road; was mowing; as near as I can judge the British was going from well-we of fitnen miles as hour; should judge the train was going from well-we of fitnen miles as hour; herd a whistle blow, as I suppose, on the train that was basicing; could not see the train over about 250 yards up; saw the factor for early first; at that time I suppose it was 150 yards from the railroad, near the bushes; the whistle did not blow all the way down to the creating; when I as Dr. Heinkon's carriage I think I could not bear the train coming; after the Botton's carriage passed me I took no more noise of it, but looked at the cars and remarked that I never saw them running backward so fast before; Mr. Hourier said. Look at that carriage, they are running over it. I did not see the train stills the horse; ore worth the carriage placed of the advanced of an order of the proper that other was the first of the advanced of a story of the noise of the advanced of a story of the noise of the advanced of story of the noise of the noise of the other and storyed the New-You trains. Mr. Hourier does not acknow the new yout the one of the advanced of a storyed the new what there is the new what has decome of the advanced of a storyed the new what there is the new what has become of the advanced of a storyed the new what has become of the advanced of the advanced of the new what has become of the advanced of the storyed the new what has become of the advanced of the storyed the storyed the new what has become of the advanced of the storyed the same them.

Q. Did the Dr. lock toward you as he passed along red the track.

that be had cleared the track.

Groupe E. Ford, consumed—I reside in the City of Burlington on my farm; I lays on the Columbus Rass, a sast a Burlington on my farm; I lays on the Columbus Rass, a sast a rule it on Main-et. was about 460 yards from the railroad on this following the columbus Rass and about 500 yards from the assilent; with the columbus Rass and about 500 yards from the assilent of the cutin as it was coming down in my side rule of on which his the crain as it was coming down; my attend in was called to from the fact that it was tracking fact, he of no whiste bio could not see the car when he much the carriage, A footest P. M. the Jury adjoint to o'clock. There, some flor 10 more witnesses yet to be exampled.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE AD-VANCEMENT OF EDUCATION.

The session of this Association was opened st.24 o clock jesterday merning with prayer. The minutes

of the last meeting having been read, the names of the fellowing gentlemen were announced as officer of the Association for the examing year:

President Prof. H. P. Tarran; Secretaries, Joseph Corpetitivaire Kobert L. Cooke; Trasurer, Joseph Corpetitivaire Kobert L. Cooke; Trasurer, John Vhicked-the Standar Committee are Jaseph McKen, Loria Association with the Manuel R. Tarrang, W. H. Wells F. A. Barnard, C. Mille Samuel R. Tarrang, A resolution was passed that the Association would adjourn at 310 elock, and that all discussion should be brought to a termination by 3 o clock.

Thosesar Protesta theo coad a letter from Liet.
Menry of the United States O corvavory, in which the writer expressed his hearty sympathy with the elation and his regret that ill health should have provented him from being present at the meeting. Accompanying the latter was an essay on "The free Kank and Use of Classical Stadios in a course of American Education," by the Rev. Dr. Mast, grantifather of Liest, Maury, It was not read, but referred to a standing committee, with authority to publish it.

publish it.
Prof Lawis received a vote of thanks for his admirble cassy on "Classical Studies." Prof Lion Andthen offered a resolution to employ an agont, which the offered a resolution to employ an agont, which is to have a substitute the various College of
the United States for the purpose of advancing to
cause of educational reform, and thus furthering the
great object of the Association. This resolutions

unaninously.

A paper was then read by Prof. Bensann of Manager on "The improvements that may be introduced by the Colleges in this country," after which the Colleges in this country," after which the Colleges in this country.